THE STATE CAPITAL.

Gathering of the Legislators-The Governor's Message-When it will be Delivered-The Toples Treated of-The

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS,1

COLUMBIA, November 21. Ouite a large number of the members of our parti-colored Legislature have already arrived. and it is anticipated that by to-morrow quorum of both Houses will be here. It is thought, however, that the General Assembly will hardly get fairly to work before the close of the

Gavernor Scott is not yet ready to send in his message, but hopes to be able to do so on Wed nesday. The document will touch on a great varicty of topics, including the State Snances, agthe fisheries, the operations of the land commis Governor being evidently a victim to the hallucination that it will be possible for himself and his by prompt identification with, and noisy adve

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Petition in Behalf of "Free Cuba to be Presented to Congress-Spanish Reports of Cuban Disasters.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, November 21.

The friends of "Free Cuba" have prepared petition to which they have obtained the signa tures of 18,000 citizens, asking Congress to recognize the independence of the island. The peti won will be presented during the first week of the

Advices from Havana say that, according Spanish accounts, the Spaniards killed 300 of their opponents in the course of several engagement which have lately taken place. The Cuban Gen eral Maso and Tamayo were taken prisoners and immediately executed. We have also confirma tion of the statement that among the foreigner killed were Harry Clanery, chief of General Jor dan's staff; Major William Cronstand, chief quar termaster of the Americans, and Captain Grouchet, of the artillery.

(PROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WASHINGTON, November 20.

Senator Drake, of Missouri, is in town, and has a bill prepared to strike a blow at the appe late jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, by removing from its consideration every political question such as those relating to reconstruction, as illus trated in the Yerger and McArdle cases, ever nding questions involving the constitutionality

A case is pending before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which involves the validity of title obtained by a purchase at a sale under confisca tion by the Confederate States, pursuant to the sequestration act. Mr. Lee, a resident of Penn sylvania, prior to the war, owned a flock of sheet in Texas, which were in charge of an agent. They ere confiscated, and one Knox became the pur chaser at the sale. After the war Mr. Lee brough damages of Knox for wrongful taking of the sheep. The verdict was for the plaintin, the instructing the jury that Knox obtained no title by his purchase. An appeal was taken, Knox insisting that as the Confederate States were a de facto government, having acknowl edged belligerent rights, a title possessed by ther in pursuance of confiscation was valid. Thei right to exercise the power, as a means of war

The Treasurer holds \$108,000,000 of gold, and \$10,000,006 of currency,
Delano goes to Jacksonville, Piorida, to leok after alleged revenue troubles.

# THE NEW VIRGINIA SENATOR.

RICHMOND, November 20. Judge Johnston, in acknowledging the receipt of his credentials as United States sen writes to Governor Walker, indorsing the principle of the Efficently amendment an hoping that it will soon become part of th constitution, advocating the observance of "ex act and complete good faith" in the payment the public debt, and advising the easting behind

## us of all dead issues. THE WAR INCURA

NEW YORK, November 20. The Havana correspondent of the New York Times gives an account of the battles at Comarco Yray Juan and Ramon, Palo Pirado and Sierr the Cubans under Jordan. The Spaniards claim a victory at Palo Pirado and Ramon, Comarc and Fray Juan. In the battle of Sierra, the Spanlards were defeated by Jordan. Spanish account report three hundred insurgents killed in these engagements. The Cuban Generals Maso and Tamaco were captured and immediately executed. The Cubans are in force on the Contramasto River, encamped near the Canto lines, extending to Yuguas and Fillipinas, a very strong position The insurgents killed in the engagements in the Cinco Villas District in October is reported at on thousand Spanjards were needed. The district still in possession of the Cubans. The Spanish at tempt to capture the Cuban camp in the Clenage de Zapote proved a faiture. The Cubans had proeft and joined the forces near by Clenfuegos. The Gioria and Soledad plantations, a Of the Americans and foreigners landed by the Peret about forty still remain. rest were killed or disabled. Of the Grape Shot

expedition only two remain. the insurgents near Remedies, a serious disturb ance at Cavienas, and continued and conspicuous defections tmong the Spanish troops, are reported he Congrest at Guimaro is for the first time given to the American public."

Nearly 1000 thinese have been found at Crenugo where they had formed an independent govern-ment They were all arrested.

EUROPE.

The nomination of the Duke of Genoa to the throne has received the support of one hun-

dred and sixty-one douties.

An accusation has een flied in the Suprem An accusation has een filed in the Supreme Tribunal of Justice against the Bishop of Havana. One of the charges is that he attempted to fly to Gibraltar with the sam a \$100,000, and his destination, though ostensib Gibraltar, was doubtful Some symptoms ha The authorities are on their guard. It is repeted the government is

colony on one of the Spanish islands in the Pacific Ocean. The journals advocate the measure on the ground that the completion of the railroad across the American Continent will facilitate com ercial relations between Spain and her pos sions in the Pacific, whose resources may be developed by colonization.

The Emperor gave a reception yesterday at Compelgue. He was cordial in his manner to ward Mr. Washburne, the American Minister and paid him constant attention, which is much nented on in political circles.

graphs from St. Petersburg that the Czar has

agreed to meet the Emperor Napoleon this winte DUBLIN, November 18. ford last night. There was a torchlight proces The bands played Fenian airs. The streets were crowded with spectators. An extra police force was on hand, but did not interfere with the pro-

LONDON, November 12, The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously if Pants, November 21.

ecedings, and there was no disturbance.

has arrived at Suez.

## SPARES FROM THE WIRES.

The Catholic Church at Biloxi, Miss., was molished by the recent storm. A tremendous gate is reported to have swent over the North and East on Friday night, interrupting telegraphic communication and doing

much damage at various points. Barbanks' new hotel in Pittsfield, Mass., six tories high, was blown down.

The propeller Thomas Scott was wrecked in the lake near Chicago on Friday, with 20,000 bushels of wheat. The fate of the crew is unknown. The grand jury of New Orleans have presented five bills of indictment against State Auditor

Wickliffe, for auditing fraudulent veteran war mond, was found dead in his bed at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia on Saturday. There were no indications of violence or suicide. His

will was found in his pocket-book.

At a fire in Brooklyn on Saturday, Thomas Wallace jumped from the fourth story of the burning building with his child in his arms. Both were killed. His wife followed, and was picked up in

dying condition. etition for the repeat of duties on shipbuilding naterial.

Nelson's (Democratic) official majority in New York is 20,566.

streets, St. Louis, fell on Saturday, burying thirteen persons in the basement. heavy storm on Lake Erie, the brig Conord, of Detroit, was lost with the captain and

The Dictator has arrived off Savannah River. She encountered two storms. The Dictator be

Greeley's vote for Comptroller of New York falls nearly 6000 behind Sigel. Many Republicans scratched Mr. Greeley's name and substituted that of Mr. Davis.

## LETTER FROM EDGEFIELD.

Results-A Bad Showing-Disappointed Planters-Judge Platt a Blessing in Disguise-Radical Activity-The Land Commissioner at Work-Incen

EDGEFIELD, November 19. The farming operations of the year are bout at an end, and planters are now summing up the result. While a few have come pretty well expectations, many have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. In the greater portion of Edgefield not more than

talf a crop has been realized. Along the line of the Columbia and August. Railroad, a section well adapted to the culture of cotton, the crop will average a little better-say on the expectation of getting twenty-five cents and upwards for cotton, and with the short crop and short prze, in addition to the failure of the corn crop, many will find when they strike the regeneral expectation is that the price will get hetter after awhile, and hence no cotton is going to market except enough to pay off liens and purthose supplies that are actually becessary for the ty of money in the country for this season of the tinued brisk for awhile, but it has languished considerably of late, and is now not so good as a few weeks ago. Notwithstanding these facts, real estate is commanding fair prices, but there has been less sold at public sales this fall than at any me since the close of the war, and not a great deal of this by the sheriff. The limited operations of this officer would argue that our people have nearly disposed of their troubles incident to old while, that we have a permanent stay-law in the person of Judge Platt. Stay-laws heretofore could of stand the test of the courts, but they have ulways been popular with the people, and there are not a few of the debtor class in Edgefield who ook upon "old Zephaniah" as a "blessing in dis-

In the political world, there is nothing doing save in the dominant party. The Radical leaders are working day and night to keep the brethren up to the mark. The agents of the land commis sioner have purchased three or four thousand acres of land, from seven to ten miles northwest of Edgefield Courthouse, at cash prices ranging from five to seven dollars per acre. The surveyor, one Jackson, by name, not so well known in these parts, is engaged in dividing these lands into small tracts. A good many of the negroes are turning their attention thither, but the thing as was looked for. Some of the more thrifty and enterprising among them, including the members of the Legislature, had previously purchased small tracts in the neighborhood of the court house, and 'kese, as a general rule, seem to be

getting along pretty well. chief within the past few weeks. Some six or eight ginhouses, filled with cotton, have bee burned up recently. They are mostly located in the same neighborhood, and principally the property of the wealthlest men. of it by the constabulary forces. It has beceme necessary for planters to guard their ginhouses night and day. The freedmen have met togethe. once or twice lately, at the courthonse, ir they call a labor convention. The object of it is well understood to be a combination for higher wages, but it amounts to little more than a mar-shalling of the political forces.

-lt is positively asserted to be the truth that th Emperor went so far in his determination to abdicate, during his last severe illness, as actually to write his abdication and to sign the decree convoking the Senate to have it recorded.

-A Boston dentist, who sued a man for \$20,000 for reporting that his wife died in consequence of the administration of nicrons oxide gas at his office, has recovered one cent.

-A Western settlement has been sending for large quantities of religious tracts. But there is no revival in progress; they are used for wall paper. PROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Charleston

Jyr Beach

The Davis-Hays Homfelde, Trial, Sentence and Movement for Pardon-Removal of State Officers-Incoming Legislators and Subs.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The recent, homicide in Fairfield County has thus far failed to attract public attention, mainly from the fact that no political elements entered into it. It was all liquor. The facts seem to be were going from Winnsboro' homeward, when a quarrel arose between them, near Kinkaid's Bridge, eleven miles from the town. This was on the 27th of October. The dispute began, as it is stated, about a negro boy whom Pays wanted to result was that Davis beat Hays to death with a piece of timber. Both were white men and both Democrats. The case was tried before Judge Rutland last week, and resulted in a verdict of man its charge, the Judge expressed the opinion that it was as clear a case of murder as has occurred in the county for many years. The sentence is lifteen years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

nade to in luce his Excellency to exercise executive elemency in the case. Some hopes are enter-tained by the friends of the party, that these efforts will be successful in some degree at least ed by Senator Robertson, who is a relative or cor nection of Davis'. The fact that the quarrel out of which the homicide arose was about a negro. and the net done in some sort in his behalf

The state officers are on the point of moving into their new quarters in the legislative building-far more suitable apartments, and more convenient to the General Assembly. To day the books of the State Library were removed to the new rooms, from both the University law room

Legislators and subs are already coming inand consequently colored persons are seen CORSAIR.

OUR DUTY AND OUR DESTINY.

DRATION OF GENERAL WADE HAMPTON AT THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

His Views on Labor and Planting.

The oration of General Wade Hampton at he Georgia State Fair, on Wednesday last, was a splendid effort, and was received with enthusias tic applause by the immense concourse who had assembled to hear him. We make room for that portion of the oration which will be read most eagerly by the Southern public generally:

portion of the oration which will be read most eagerly by the Southern public generally:

There are one or two topics to which I beg to call your special attention, as deserving all the care and thought you can bestow on them, and as tending to that grand result we all have in view, the prosperity of the South. We are essentially an agricultural people, and we must look to this great interest as the basis upon which to build up the permanent welfare of our country. To do this we must use all the means which experience, guided by science, has placed at our disposal. How shall this best be done? The two points which present themselves most prominently in this connection, are, first, the labor by which we cultivate our lands; and, second, the manner of cultivation. The negro is undoubtedly better flitted from his long training, his physical configuration and his adaptability to all the diversities of our climate, to make a more efficient laborer than any other. Especially is this true when the labor is to be performed in the more malarial portions of our country. Our object, then, should be to develop to the utmost his capacity as a laborer. To do this, time is requisite, and we shall have to exercise great forbearance, constant prudence and steady kindness. We must make him feel that his interests are indissolubly bound up with ours; that high parices for our products insure high wages for hm; that we have no animosity towards him; but, on the contrary, that we cherish the kind feelings engendered by carly associations and old memories. Let us be scrupulously just lin our dealings with him, let us assist him in his aspirations for knowledge, and aid him in its acquisition. Try to elevate him in the scale of true manhood, of civilization and of christianity, so that he may be better flitted for the grave duties and high responsibilities forced upon him by his new position. In a word, convince him that we are his best, if not his only friends, and when we shall have done this, we shall not only bave placed our labo parties. My old slaves are cultivating the name an which they have lived for years, and there ims been a constant and marked improvement in their industry in each year since their emancipation, though they have not yet attained the same culchency as talorers they formerly possessed. In have promised to put up for them a school-loose and clurch, and to pay a portion of the sataries of their teachers. Such a system, if generally adopted, would tend greatly to fix the laborers to the soil, and would, by adding to their content and enjoyment, result is was 'ntimate benefit to the tandford. That kind treatment, just dealing, and sincere efforts to improve their condition are not without effect upon them is proved by the fact, gratifying to myedi, that I can now on my way to Mississiph, by the request of hundreds of negroes, besides my own laborers, to advise them what course to pursue in the approaching election there. I am not of those who believe that the mere possession of the rudiments of education makes a people stronger, better or happier; "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and unless moral education goes hand-in-hand with intellectual, the seeds of knowledge will be sown on a barren soil, or will produce but thorns and thisties; but I do believe, that in proportion as you make all labor, other than compulsory, intelligent, you render it profitable. If this is true, we should educate the mind, the heart and the soul of the negro, looking at the question only in its material aspect and leaving out of consideration and this dependence on the whites of the South, but the great truth which no laws can change, "——in every soil,"

That those who think must govern those who

That those who think must govern those who toli."

It is our duty to assist him in qualifying himself for his changed condition; time alone can show whether that change has been for his benefit. The South will look with profound interest to the next census to see how freedom has affected the numbers of his race; for we can tell with absolute certainty what those numbers would have been had no convulsion shaken our entire system. Several years ago I had occasion to collect some data bearing on this question, and they give the following facts and calculations. Taking the results of the census of 1840 and that of 1850, we find the ratio of increase among the free blacks to be 12.48 per cent. of slaves 28.82 per cent. By these rates of increase, there should have been in the United States in

These calculations showed one or two other significant facts, which, as bearing on an exploided system, might as well be placed upon the record to fid in the general summary that will be made at some future day. By these it appears that the deaths among slaves were less than among free blacks, 33½ per cent.; that births among the free were 33½ per cent, less than among the slave; and that the net increase of slaves was 130,03 per cent, greater than that of the free blacks. These statistics may be valuable as enabling v1 to approximate what will be, or what should be, the number of negro laborers in the South during any year up to 1890, and to ascertain what effect free-domhas had ou the mortality and the ratio of increase among the blacks.

Turning, now, from the laborer to his work, we have to consider what system of culture is the most productive—and here I have no hesitation in saying that the system which calls to its aid all the appliances of skill and science will always, other things being equal, prove the most successful. I do not propose to enter into the details of cotton planting, nor lo give the best plan for its cultivation, because the same rules will not apply to allocalities, and because time will not pernit me to do more than touch on the grand fundamental principles which should govern all intelligent planters. The problem for our solution is how we can obtain the maximum production at the minimum cost. We cheapen labor by increasing its productiveness, for while we may, in doing the latter, have to pay higher wages,

we receive for the work done larger profits. Our object should be not to enlarge the area of cultivation, but to make every acre cultivated yield to its highest capacity. The labor with which we cultivate one area of entityation, but to make every acre cultivated yield to its highest capacity. The labor with which we cultivate one acre producing from 600 to 1600 pounds of seed cotton costs as much as that which would make that same acre bring 2000 pounds, is it economy to use labor, which is now money, so that it will only make from ten acres what is can as easily make from five? If our laborrs cultivate ten acres to the hand, is it not best to plant only half that quantity in colton, working our crops under the improved system which experience and science have taught, and to devote the other moiety to grain and grasses? These propositions do not admit of a doubt, and the question then arises, how is the productiveness of our lands to be brought to its highest price. Here, again, I refer you to your own great sathorhies in Georgia, only saying that the prime screet of success in planting is in thorough preparation and careful entiture. A crop that is properly planted is already half made, and its subsequent entitivation is corpuratively easy. But in order to prepare and cultivate our land properly, we must use all the means which modern skill and recent science have offered. This skill has placed in our hands improved implements of ausbandry, while science leaches us how to use them, what fertilizers to apply and the best mode of their application. It was by means of her labor-saving machines that the North was able to keep up he agricultural and mechanical interests during the war, notwithstanding the heavy drain on her laboring population. England has increased the yield of wheat four bushels per acre by the use of the sceam ploagh, while McCormick's respect performs the work of many men in harvesting the golien sheaves. It should be a source of pride to us that there two great labor-saving machines, which are revolutionizing the agricultural operations of the work of many men in harvesting the golien sheaves. It should be a source of pride to us that there two great labors with my men and the content of the produ ble ones given by her.

able ones given by her.

"No! For the fewered city's giare and noise
Change not your purer scenes and calmer joys.
On the giad fields, if hounteous seasons nour,
in golden harvesis, wealth unknown before,
Adorn your homes—with thiste and skill impart
New charms to Nature by the help of Art
Teach plants of other climes, and stranger flowers
To breathe their fragrance on your native bowers
With fairer heris the dairy's wealth increase;
On growing flocks bestow a fluer fleece,
Give to the courser wings to aweep afar
Your country's pennon through the fields of war

Ove to the courser wings to sweep afar Your country's pennon through the fields of war. Enclose, drain, till, with nicer hand prepare Field, meadow, orchard, with increasing care. Help, with more open hand, the neighbor's need, On with the plough, each generous feeling speed The genial board prepare with fresh delight, Yet warmer make each hospitable rite."

The genial board prepare with fresh delight, Yet warmer make each hospitable rite."

These are the calm and pure pleasures which agriculture holds out; these are the duties it exacts from its votaries. Our duty to our country demands that we should devote all our energies, our hands, our hearts, our souls to the restoration of prosperity; to the re-establishment of law and order; of smiling peace and tranqui happiness throughout all the limits of our beloved South. Let us lift her up from the dust, and show that she still has loyal and devoted sons. Let us cling with reverence—a reverence made deeper and holler by her misfortunes—to this our native land; let no promise of wealth or advancement tempt is to forsake her. When the burbarian horde destroyed Rome, and her sons in despair and sorrow were about to forsake the Eternal cit, we are told that the impending doom was averted by a haippy of the control of the proposed removal, gave the usual word of command; "Ensign, plant your colors; we will remain here." The sonators rushing frem the temple, exclaimed, "The Gods have spoken; we obe;" The populace took up the cry and rent the skies with shouts of "Rome forever!" Let us, my countrymen, as we stand amid our ruins, plant our colors on the graves of our meestors, and invoking reverently the protection of our God, shout with more than Roma patriotism, with one voice, "The South now! the South forever!"

# THE SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 20, 1869.
As the Southern Life Insurance Company is ng Northern companies, I would thank you to publish the annexed card of General J. B. Gordon. Our unprecedented success seems to make us the nark for numerous shafts of cave and malice All we ask is a fair contest, and we can fully establish our claims to the very large patronage re ceived. J. H. Millen, General Agent.

Card from General Gordon.

The attacks of Northern companies and journals pon the Ploneer Life Insurance Company of the , are so persistent and virulent as to leave no doubt with every fair-minded man

motives which prompt them. As might have been predicted, the Southern Life was assalled as soon as its success becam ssured—as soon as its ascets became so formidable as to challenge the confidence of the people train of money from our section. Success elicited what the want of it never would-the howl of alost the entire pack-"little dogs and all-Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart " but thanks to its on alse representations have quadrupled its business The Times, of New York, opened with an article sixteen lines, which were shown to contain

twelve falsehoods. onesty of the officers of this company, and the capacity of the Southern people.

It now publishes an article from the October

number of the Baltimore Underwriter, which, for he credit of that paper, I am sorry to say, contains, to speak in English, no less than eightites. And they are so palpable as to be positively laughable.

The article says the Southern Life is "emulous

of the recklessness of the Albert, of London," and justifies this assumption by the assertion that the officers of this department are selected "to et as military figure-heads, and enjoy high salaries," &c.; that General Gordon's salary is \$7000, General Hill's salary \$3000, Colonel Alston's \$500 per month, and some of the sub-agents \$3000 per

Suppose these to be facts. Suppose the Southern Life pays a president \$7600, and secretary \$3000, is it therefore more reckless than the much lauded Northern companies, some of which, by their own reports, pay salaries to the amount of \$40,000, others to the amount of \$50,000, and even as high as \$102,000 per annum. Suppose the Southern Life has a half dozen officers on salaries from \$3000 to \$7000, it would still not apries from \$3000 to \$1000, to women said to approach the sum expended by the Northern companies for salaries. But suppose these assertions be false. What then must be the opinion entertained them as facts, or of agents who would circulate

interested public for the truth of the assertion that the representations of these journals are fulse-wholly false-in part and particular.

It is not pleasant to discuss one's private affairs through the press; but my duty to the ne to say that General Gordon's salary is not \$7000, but that his pay and that of his secretary by their office and their efforts; and that commisforthern companies to the general agents. Deny this who will.

It is painful to thus convict men of wilful falsehood; but duty to this company and its insured compels me to continue.

As to General Hill's \$3000, I have to say, no such

person is connected with this company. If reference is made to Hon. B. H. Hill, one of the viceresidents, I reply that he is a stockholder and ar efficient aid to the company, but receives not one ioliar of salary. How painful this exposure ( Again : So far from our sub-agents having sala-

ries of \$3000, they are all paid in commissions endered by Northern companies. How very painful this exposure!

The fixed salaries of all the Southern Life, to all ts departments, would not aggregate \$12,000 (the president of the Memphis department only receiving \$3000,) while some Northern companie xpend, I repeat, from \$50,000 to over \$100,000 in

ustified in asserting that the ratio of the gross xpense of this department has been less, by one aif, than that of a majority of Northern companies in their first year's business

my company on this continent. The insurance statistics show the average loss of companies of ganized since 1859, to be one in every 188; in all companies organized since 1859 to be one b

This department of the Southern Life, which is he one assailed, has lost less than one in every

I hold myself responsible for the truth of this omplacency with which these journals continue o insuit the intelligence of our people! And

this total disregard for trath is absolutely start

an entertain for these creatures, whose hatred of this company, because of its unrivalled success, is only equalled by the malignity manifested at a sight of the joys of Eden, when

Atlanta, November 3, 1869. J. E. GORDON. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Report of the Commissioner, General

General Howard, the commissioner of the 'reedmen's Bureau, has issued his annual report. it is largely occupied with a retrospective view of the operations of the bureau, which expered by the law of Congress passed in December last, so ar as relates to aid to refugees. The educational work and bounty claims business, however, were continued by the same law. General Howard

work and bounty claims business, however, were continued by the same law. General Howard says:

One year ago there were on duty in the burean idl commissioned officers, 412 civilian agents, and 343 cierks; now there are but 15 officers, 71 agents, and 72 cierks. Then clothing and rations were issued to the destitute, costing on an average \$93,700 per month; now no such supplies are issued, except to the sick in hospital. Then there were 21 hospitals, 48 dispensaries, 55 surgeons, and 540 patients; now there are but 2 hospitals, and dispensaries, 6 surgeons, and 540 patients. Then transportation and stores were furnished at a cost of \$24,840 per month; now no transportation orders are given. So long as the educational and bounty divisions of the office continue, it will not be practicable to reduce the force further. The only hospitals now kept up are those at Richmond and Washington. The special reflect fund was drawn upon during the year to the extent of \$232,447 for ciothing and food given to the destitute, mostly women and children. The greatmass of freed people are now self-supporting, and many lawe gone into business on their own account. The bureau officers generally report a fattering condition of things, and the hostility to schools and teachers has, in a great measure, ccased. Official reports give 211s schools, 2455 teachers, and 114, 622 pupils within the jurisdiction of the bureau. The commissioner is urgent in his recommendation that the free school system be established in all the Southers States, and says that until this is done and such a system is in practical operation, the safety of the country, and especially of the South, demands the continuance by some agency of the clucational work upon carried on by the bureau. He thinks that means month has be provided for extending its operations to meet the wants of the whole people. The freedmen raised and expended last year for school purposes alone not less than \$200,000. General since its organization has been but \$1,202,816. General loward shows

# ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Fatal Accident.

The Laurensville Herald says: "At a sale some twelve or lifteen miles nottined of this town, on Fri lay lost, a difficulty occurred between two young men, Mr. Samuel Owens and Mr. Sidney Arastrong, resulting in the death of the former, from a pistol shot by the latter, Mr. Armstrong surrendered himself to the authorities, is now in jull at this place and will probably apply for ball. We have learned that two negroes were engaged in a light, the negroes being severally in the employment of the two winte men, and hence the above gentlemen being involved." Shreds of State News.

Dr. James Erwin, of Barnwell County, was brown from his horse several days ago, and had its arm seriously fractured. On Monday night has Mr. John K. Chambers, his arm seriously fractured.

On Monday night hast Mr. John K. Chambers, from the neighborhood of Chester, was brought to town by a detatelment of constables, and lodged in jail by virtue of a commitment from John C. Reister, Esq. One report is that he was arrested for assault and battery committed on the person of a colored man; another is, that he was captured attempting to slip up on a meeting of the league for the purpose of witnessing their midnight orgies.

Mr. Win. F. Knox, of Chester, met with a serious injury on Monday night, at the hands of one J. McDowell, from which it is thought he will not recover. The parties were out hunting possums and met in the woods; their dogs got to fighting; this led to a quarret between the men, which resulted in Mr. Knox receiving a blow in the . ad with an axe.

Dr. Cameron, who lives near Haiseliville, was brought to Chester a few days ago by the constables for shaking his dirst at a negro.

orought to Chester a few days ago by the consta-bles for shaking his first at a negro.

Two negroes, Hugh Culbertson and Wade Jack-son, on the plantation of U. W. Winn, in Laurens, had a distinuit on Saturday night last. In the cohad a fisticult on Saturday night last. In the en counter Culbertson received injuries from which he died in about twelve hours. Jackson is still a

we are pleased to learn that there is some prospect of having a new postoffice build-ing in Columbia. It is to be hoped that te ap-propriation of \$75,000 made by Congress that purpose will be made available.

purpose will be made available.

An altercation occurred on Tuesday lass on a plantation below Greenwood, in Abucylle, between one Shepherd and a freedman in his employ, when the latter was wounded mortally by a pistol shot fired by Shepherd. Shepherd was arrested and taken before a neightoring magistrate, but succeeded in making his escape.

A New Swindle upon the Charitanle. A new swindle in the name of charity has been practiced on the pupils of one of the Jersey City public schools. A few days ago a distinguished looking gentleman, tall, dark complexioned and of philanthrophic milen, visited the school and introduced himself as Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Charleston, S. C., asking the principal to assist him in the good work of educating the negroes of the South. He was introduced to the pupil: and nade an address soliciting donations of old school books to be sent South. On the following day the scholars came with a multitude of dilapiday the scholars came with a multitude of dilapidated volumes, which were placed together in the hail. When the reverend gentleman's wagon came to carry them away, the principal discovered that it was the collecting wagon of a weil known New York dealer in paper, rags, &c. Inquiry was made at the New York store, and the proprietor stated that he had purchased large quantities of old school books of Rev. Mr. Wheeler during the past three years, which, it is supposed, were obtained by him in the same manner. Information has been given to the police, in the hope that the philianthropist's career may be checked.

F. CHEVREUX SCULPTOR AND ARCHITECT. MARBLE WORKS,

Corner Meeting street, and Horibeck's Alley, Charleston, 8. C.

Plans made to order and work executed premptor

Inneral Notices.

AND THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND equaintances of Mrz. ELIZABETH STAFFORD. also the members of the First and Citadel Square Baptist Churches, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services at the First Baptist Church Tats Affiguous, at 4 o'clock.

### Special Notices.

A CARD. A GENTLEMAN wishing to enter in active business, would contri-bute CAPITAL to any approved establishment in city or country with a capable and responsible party. Address "Trade," through this office, giving references and stating the character of

250 NOTICE. THREE MONTHS ifter date application will be made to the Union Bank of Charleston, S. C., for renewal of CER ing in the name of Elizabeth M. McDonnald, th original Certificate having royed. JAMES C. W. McDONNALD, M. D. nov22 lamons

AST-EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. -ALL PER-OFFIEN will make payment, and all persons hav ing claims against the same will present them, properly attested, to Mrs. JOHANNA OFFIEN,

o. 4 Marion street.

BE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT n three months from this date application will be made to the Home Loan and Building Association for renewal of Scrip No. 57 for Ten Shares standing in my name, the same having been lo-JOHN IL STEINMEYER. sept21 1amo3

元ラーH. KLATTE & CO. WILL CARRY n their Wholesale GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUS INESS at No. 201 East Bay, northwest corner of Cumberland street, where they will be happy to see their customers and friends. AND NOTICE. J. N. M. WOHLTMANN

or the present occupies the store of Messr. FARRAR BRO., corner East Bay and Cumberland streets, and will be pleased to see his friends. novi3 7.0 NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS IN-

GRUBER are hereby informed that their accou have been placed into the hands of Messrs. St-MONS & SIEGLING, Attorneys, (office, Broad street,) for collection, and if settlements are nade before the first December next, no costs will be incurred. H. GERDTS & CO., nov13 1mo Agents for Creditors. ERRORS OF YOUTH. -- A GENTLE.

vouthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of su ceipt and directions for making the simple rem edy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to wrofit by the advertiser's experience, can do s by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

AMANHOOD.-A MEDICAL ESSAY n the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline i Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De "There is no member of society by whom this

ook will not be found useful, whether such peron holds the relation of Parent Preceptor o Clorgyman."-Medical Times and Gazette. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address he Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington D. C.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. -THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; in-vigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Per fumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. - Bond street, New York.

350 WORDS OF CHEER -ON THE Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relaion to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia

JATHE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is

now offered to the whole country.

It is invaluable to every lady, both married and No family can afford to be without it, and no

ill to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. General Agents.

ATUSE JOHN DWIGHT & CO.'S UPER-CARB, SODA, the best for househopers sept 27 memospag

AS TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE AD-ERTISER, having been restored to health in a ew weeks, by a very simple remedy, after havin ion, and that dreadful disease, consumption, i anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers th To all who desire it, he will sond a copy of the

lous for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure For Consumption STHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the ad vertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them othing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please ad-iress Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. novo amos

FE A CARD .- A CLERGYMAN, white residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cure evefit the afflicted and unfortunate. I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a scale: lenvelope, to any one who needs it free of charge. Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station . Bible House oct4 3mos\* New York City.

20-THE SECRET OF BEAUTY LIES n the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the Roughness, redness, blotches, freckles, sun

beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture i with healthful bloom and youthful beauty. Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can socure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

urn and tan disappear where it is applied, and a

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Ka-

Special Notices.

AC NOTICE DURING THE RE-PAHES to the front of our establishment the en-

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. With a view to correct the confused and erreneous impressions which exist in our community on Saturday last, we have solicited the opinio of the gentlemen whose statement is subjoined. From this it will appear that the accident is in no

wise attributable to imperfect construction

trance will be on Cumberland street. The late

desire to hasten what should have been proceed ed with carefully and gradually. We earnestly hope that blame will attach to none, and feel that a pure accident should not be ermitted to affect the competency of any one. To our many friends we are specially grateful for their prompt arrest of what might have resulted more disastronsly, as well as for their sym pathy and profers of assistance.

erior material, but wholly to undue risk and a

wery respectfully, CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.

The undersigned, at the request of Messes, CAM-ERON, BARKLEY & CO., have examined their Building at the corner of Meeting and Cumberland streets, with the view of determining the cause of the settling of the front of the same, and find that it arises from no defect in the materials of construction or workmanship, but from inad vertence on the part of those engaged in excava-ting the cellar (augmented by the recent excessive rains.) From the severe and novel test to which it has been subjected in the present in-

strongest in the city.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent Northeastern Railroad. D. C. EBAUGH, MillVright and Engineer. C. VOIGT.

I feel great pleasure in endorsing the report of the able Engineer, S. S. Solomons, Esq., who was called upon professionally by Messrs. Cameron & BARKLEY to make an examination and report upon the cause of the late accident to their comredious and substantial Store, corner of Meeting and Cumberland streets.

PATRICK O'DONNELL,

CONSIGNEE'S NOTICE.-CONSIGNERS per schooner IDA RICHARDSON, from New York, are hereby notified she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Adger's North Wharf. All goods not called for before susset will be stored at expense and risk of consignces. No claims positively admitted on goods after leaving wharf. WM. ROACH & CO., Agents.

Corner Adger's South Wharf and East Bay, Down Stairs nov22 1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.-THE steamship MAGNOLIA is This DAY discharging cargo at Vanderborst's Wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk; or, if stored, at risk and expense of c signee or owner. RAVENEL & CO.,

ZO JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE BUSINESS ENVELOPES,

NOS. 5 AND 6. Which will be furnished to our enstoners with Business Card neatly printed thereon at \$4 to \$6

THE NEWSJOBOFFICE AND SEE SAMPLES.

MONTICE. THREE MONTHS after date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston for Renewal of Certificates for Twenty-eight SHARES, standing in my name, the original Certificates, No. 7251, 6 Shares; No. 7338, 4 Shares; No. 7528, 10 Shares; No. 7546, 3 Shares; and No. 7695, 5 Shares, having been lost or destroyed. oct20 lamo3\* EMANUEL BUERO.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

THE TIME APPROACHES WHEN ARM CLOTHING Is unavoidable, and the point is to know HOW AND WHERE TO GO TO OBTAIN A SUPPLY.

A great many have found out already, and now ndvise their frends in want of DRY COODS

To call at FURCHGOTT & BRO., CORNER OF KING AND CALBOUN STREETS, Where Dry Goods can be bought to a great advan-

100 pair 10-4 White Blankets, only \$3.75, worth 12-4 German Coverlets, froni \$4 up.

Large Comforts; only \$3.

1 case Brown Canton Flannel, only 15c. per Heavy Black Beaver Cloth for Cloaks, only \$2, rorth \$2 75.

100 pair Fine Double Shawls, only \$4 50, worth

A fine assortment of Brown Shirtings, Longcloths, Alpacus, Dress Goods, Tricots, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., which have been bought by large quantities, and will be sold to satisfy the purchasers in every respect.

FURCHGOTT & BRO. Corner King and Calhoun streets. Hats, Trunks, &c., sold at correspondingly low

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! · AT

I. GOUDKOP'S,

O. 428 KING STREET. Having removed to that large and commodious

Building next to Burnham's Drug Store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest bargains in DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.,

this market has ever produced. Purchasers will do well by calling and examin

DRESS GOODS

LONGCLOTHS SHEETING PILLOW COTTON BROWN GOODS

PRINTS

TABLE LINEN TOWBLE

CASSIMERES HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c., &c. Bemember, I. GOUDKOUP'S NEW STAND.

No. 423 King STREET,

nov8 mwf Next to Burnham's Drug Stere.